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6 **UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT**
7 **DISTRICT OF NEVADA**

8 GCM AIR GROUP, LLC,

9 Plaintiff,

10 v.

11 CHEVRON U.S.A., INC.,

12 Defendant.

13) 3:07-CV-168-RCJ-WGC
14) **ORDER**
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14 Currently before the Court are Defendant Chevron U.S.A., Inc.'s ("Chevron") Motion for
15 Summary Judgment (#132) and Plaintiff GCM Air Group, LLC's ("GCM") Motion to Strike the
16 Motion for Summary Judgment (#138). The Court heard oral argument on November 1, 2011.

17 **BACKGROUND¹**

18 Chevron leased property on Highway 28 in Incline Village from 1966 through 2003 for
19 the purpose of operating a retail gas and service station. In 1993, motor fuel hydrocarbon
20 contamination was discovered to be present in the soil and groundwater on the property where
21 the service station was located. After the discovery, Chevron began the process of
22 remediating the contamination under the supervision of the Washoe County District Health
23 Department ("Health Department").

24 In 1997, four years after the discovery of the contamination, Chevron executed a Lease
25 Modification Agreement with the then-owner of the property. The Lease Modification
26 Agreement added several clauses relating to Chevron's liability to clean up the contamination

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28 ¹ These facts are taken from Judge Sandoval's March 2009 order granting Chevron
summary judgment. (See Order (#74) at 1-3).

1 at the property. Specifically, Chevron agreed to remediate any covered contamination “in full
2 compliance with all applicable laws and regulations.” In addition, the modification included
3 language that if Chevron engaged in corrective work to remediate the property, Chevron “shall
4 be deemed to have satisfied its obligations” to remediate the contamination if Chevron
5 corrected such contamination “to the satisfaction of the governmental agency having
6 jurisdiction.” Finally, the Lease Modification Agreement granted Chevron “an irrevocable
7 license” for Chevron to perform remediation, ending when the contamination “is monitored or
8 remediated as validly required by appropriate governmental agencies having jurisdiction.”

9 In May 2002, GCM acquired the property where the service station was located and
10 also an adjacent parcel, which had a restaurant. As a result of the acquisition, GCM became
11 lessor to Chevron by assignment. According to GCM, at the time it acquired the property, it
12 understood that the remediation had been proceeding as expected and that the contamination
13 was being contained. Moreover, GCM understood that the remediation would need to
14 continue until the contamination was reduced to acceptable levels.

15 In 2005, GCM and Chevron executed an Environmental Agreement. According to the
16 Environmental Agreement, the parties agreed that:

17 Chevron shall, at its sole cost and expense, perform or cause to be performed
18 such investigation, monitoring, and remediation/clean up (the “Activities”) of such
19 motor fuel hydrocarbon contamination or other contamination as was caused by
20 or resulted from Chevron’s retail service station operations and as may be
21 present on the Station Property and [Restaurant] Property (hereinafter
22 “Contamination”), and as may be validly directed or agreed to by government
23 agencies having jurisdiction (collectively “Agencies”), pursuant to applicable
24 State and/or Federal statutes or regulations. Chevron shall prepare and submit
25 a formal written work plan for approval by Agencies as part of the performance
26 of its required Activities hereunder. When the performance of the Activities has
27 been completed, Chevron shall submit a final report and request that a No
28 Further Action letter (NFA) be issued.

29 The Environmental Agreement also provided that GCM would allow Chevron access to the
30 property to perform remediation “at all reasonable times, and for so long as Chevron is
31 obligated to perform the Activities.” In addition, Chevron agreed that it would conduct all
32 assessment, monitoring and clean up, as required by the governmental agencies, “in a manner
33 consistent with safe operation and in compliance with the requirements and time frames
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1 established by the Agencies." Finally, the agreement stated that:

2 [It] shall be the sole agreement controlling and relating to Chevron's obligations
 3 relating to any Contamination that may be present on the Station Property and
 4 [Restaurant] Property, and that the provisions of this Agreement relating to
 Contamination shall replace and be substituted for any provisions and/or
 requirements that may relate to the Contamination contained in the above
 referenced written Lease with Owner.

5 Remediation on the property has continued since 1993.

6 **B. Procedural History**

7 In August 2007, GCM filed its second amended complaint ("SAC") and alleged 17
 8 causes of action against Chevron, including: (1) breach of contract—Lease Agreement; (2)
 contractual breach of the implied covenant of good faith and fair dealing—Lease Agreement;
 10 (3) tortious breach of the implied covenant of good faith and fair dealing—Lease Agreement;
 (4) breach of contract—Site Access Agreement; (5) contractual breach of the implied covenant
 12 of good faith and fair dealing—Site Access Agreement; (6) tortious breach of the implied
 covenant of good faith and fair dealing—Site Access Agreement; (7) breach of
 14 contract—Environmental Agreement; (8) contractual breach of the implied covenant of good
 faith and fair dealing—Environmental Agreement; (9) tortious breach of the implied covenant
 16 of good faith and fair dealing—Environmental Agreement; (10) tortious injury to real property;
 (11) negligent misrepresentation; (12) tortious interference with the prospective economic
 18 advantage; (13) negligence; (14) private nuisance; (15) public nuisance; (16) trespass; and
 (17) strict liability for ultrahazardous activity. (SAC (#17) at 14-26). Judge Sandoval granted
 20 summary judgment in favor of Chevron on all counts. (Order (#74) at 4, 25). With respect to
 the trespass claim, Judge Sandoval found that "GCM's claims for tortious injury to property,
 22 nuisance, and trespass [were] barred by the statute of limitations." (*Id.* at 15). Judge
 Sandoval found that GCM "knew of the harm to the property or could have learned of such
 24 harm if it had acted in a reasonable diligent manner" at the time of purchase. (*Id.*). GCM
 appealed to the Ninth Circuit. (Notice of Appeal (#85)).

26 On June 9, 2010, the Ninth Circuit affirmed in part, reversed in part, and remanded "for
 27 further proceedings consistent" with its disposition. (Ninth Cir. Op. (#115) at 2). The Ninth
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1 Circuit held that “[w]ith one exception—the trespass claim relating to the adjacent restaurant
 2 property—we hold that the district court did not err in granting Chevron summary judgment on
 3 GCM’s claims.” (*Id.*). The Ninth Circuit held that “[c]oncerning GCM’s property damage claims
 4 relating to the leased station property, the record demonstrates GCM knew of or reasonably
 5 could have learned of sufficient facts supporting those claims when it acquired the properties
 6 in 2002 . . . Thus, the claims are barred by the statute of limitations.” (*Id.* at 5). The Ninth
 7 Circuit held that “[a]s to GCM’s separate trespass claim (Claim 16), whether GCM discovered
 8 or should have discovered facts supporting this claim before 2005 is a disputed material fact
 9 . . . [and] it cannot be determined on this summary judgment record that this claim is time-
 10 barred.” (*Id.* at 5-6).

11 In April 2011, the parties filed a proposed joint pretrial order which stated:

12 The parties have divergent views of the factual and legal issues that remain to
 13 be determined, because the parties do not agree on the legal effect of the
 14 summary judgment and subsequent appellate review. Both parties request that
 the Court resolve this disagreement, so that both parties can prepare for trial (if
 necessary) on the same set of issues.

15 (Proposed Pretrial Order (#129) at 2). The pending motions now follow.

16 **LEGAL STANDARD**

17 In reviewing a motion for summary judgment, the court construes the evidence in the
 18 light most favorable to the nonmoving party. *Bagdadi v. Nazar*, 84 F.3d 1194, 1197 (9th Cir.
 19 1996). Pursuant to Fed.R.Civ.P. 56, a court will grant summary judgment “if the movant shows
 20 that there is no genuine dispute as to any material fact and the movant is entitled to judgment
 21 as a matter of law.” Fed.R.Civ.P. 56(a). Material facts are “facts that might affect the outcome
 22 of the suit under the governing law.” *Anderson v. Liberty Lobby, Inc.*, 477 U.S. 242, 248, 106
 23 S.Ct. 2505, 2510, 91 L.Ed.2d 202 (1986). A material fact is “genuine” if the evidence is such
 24 that a reasonable jury could return a verdict for the nonmoving party. *Id.*

25 The moving party bears the initial burden of identifying the portions of the pleadings and
 26 evidence that the party believes to demonstrate the absence of any genuine issue of material
 27 fact. *Celotex Corp. v. Catrett*, 477 U.S. 317, 323, 106 S.Ct. 2548, 2553, 91 L.Ed.2d 265
 28 (1986). A party asserting that a fact cannot be or is genuinely disputed must support the

1 assertion by “citing to particular parts of materials in the record, including depositions,
 2 documents, electronically stored information, affidavits or declarations, stipulations (including
 3 those made for purposes of the motion only), admissions, interrogatory answers, or other
 4 materials” or “showing that the materials cited do not establish the absence or presence of a
 5 genuine dispute, or that an adverse party cannot produce admissible evidence to support the
 6 fact.” Fed. R. Civ. P. 56(c)(1)(A)-(B). Once the moving party has properly supported the
 7 motion, the burden shifts to the nonmoving party to come forward with specific facts showing
 8 that a genuine issue for trial exists. *Matsushita Elec. Indus. Co. v. Zenith Radio Corp.*, 475
 9 U.S. 574, 587, 106 S.Ct. 1348, 1356, 89 L.Ed.2d 538 (1986). “The mere existence of a
 10 scintilla of evidence in support of the plaintiff’s position will be insufficient; there must be
 11 evidence on which the jury could reasonably find for the plaintiff.” *Anderson*, 477 U.S. at 252,
 12 106 S.Ct. at 2512. The nonmoving party cannot defeat a motion for summary judgment “by
 13 relying solely on conclusory allegations unsupported by factual data.” *Taylor v. List*, 880 F.2d
 14 1040, 1045 (9th Cir. 1989). “Where the record taken as a whole could not lead a rational trier
 15 of fact to find for the nonmoving party, there is no genuine issue for trial.” *Matsushita*, 475
 16 U.S. at 587, 106 S.Ct. at 1356.

17 DISCUSSION

18 I. GCM’s Motion to Strike (#138)

19 GCM files a motion to strike Chevron’s motion for summary judgment because it asserts
 20 that the deadline to file any dispositive motions in this case was three years ago. (Mot. to
 21 Strike (#138) at 1). GCM argues that Chevron’s motion is late. (*Id.* at 2). In response,
 22 Chevron argues that, pursuant to the parties’ proposed joint pretrial order, they have divergent
 23 views of the factual and legal issues that should go to trial in light of the Ninth Circuit remand.
 24 (Opp’n to Mot. to Strike (#140) at 2). Chevron argues that its motion for summary judgment
 25 raises issues of law that need to be resolved by the Court. (*Id.*).

26 The Court denies the motion to strike (#138) and will address the issues of law in
 27 Chevron’s motion for summary judgment because the parties dispute what is before this Court
 28 post-remand.

1 **II. Chevron's Motion for Summary Judgment (#132)**

2 Chevron argues that, on remand, GCM is asserting that its trespass claim extends to
 3 the entire property and not just to the restaurant property. (Mot. for Summ. J. (#132-1) at 5).
 4 Chevron argues that if the claim for trespass encompasses the entire property then the claim
 5 is barred by the statute of limitations pursuant to the Ninth Circuit's opinion and Nevada law.
 6 (*Id.* at 14-15). With respect to the restaurant property trespass claim, Chevron argues that
 7 GCM alleged negligent trespass in the complaint. (*Id.* at 15). Chevron argues that GCM's
 8 negligent trespass claim is barred by the 1997 Lease Modification, the 2005 Environmental
 9 Agreement, and this Court's previous adjudication of the contract and tort claims. (*Id.*).
 10 Chevron asserts that the negligent trespass claim is barred by the Court's prior adjudication
 11 that GCM's negligence claim was barred by the economic loss doctrine. (*Id.* at 19).

12 In response, GCM argues that its trespass claim encompasses both properties and that
 13 its claim is not barred by the statute of limitations. (Opp'n to Mot. for Summ. J. (#139) at 11,
 14 15). GCM argues that the contracts do not bar its trespass claim because any contamination
 15 left on GCM's properties constitutes trespass. (*Id.* at 14). GCM argues that Chevron's refusal
 16 to completely remove the contamination constitutes trespass. (*Id.* at 16).

17 In reply, Chevron argues that GCM's complaint states a claim for negligent trespass,
 18 but notes that GCM is now trying to argue that its trespass claim is for intentionally failing to
 19 remove all known contamination. (Reply to Mot. for Summ. J. (#142) at 8-9).

20 As an initial matter, the Ninth Circuit specifically remanded the trespass claim with
 21 respect to the restaurant property only because there was an issue of disputed material fact
 22 as to whether the statute of limitations barred the claim. (See Ninth Cir. Op. (#115) at 2, 5).
 23 The Ninth Circuit found that GCM's property damage claims to the leased station property
 24 were barred by the statute of limitations because the record demonstrated that GCM knew of
 25 or reasonably could have learned of sufficient facts supporting those claims when it acquired
 26 the properties in 2002. (See *id.* at 5). As such, this remand is limited to the trespass claim on
 27 the restaurant property.

28 In the complaint, GCM does not identify whether its claim is for intentional or negligent

1 trespass. However, the language used to describe the cause of action states a claim for
 2 negligent trespass.² See *Schumann v. Martin*, 302 P.2d 284, 285 (Nev. 1956) (recognizing
 3 a cause of action for negligent trespass). To illustrate, GCM alleged that “Chevron caused the
 4 Contamination located on the Station Property and the Contamination has migrated to the
 5 Restaurant Property and potentially an adjacent parcel of real property located to the south
 6 of the Station Property.” (SAC (#16) at 25-26). GCM alleged that “Chevron’s dilatory,
 7 deficient, incompetent and unreasonable attempts to remediate the Station Property have
 8 resulted in the plume of Contamination invading the Restaurant Property.” (*Id.* at 26).

9 In this case, GCM’s negligent trespass claim is barred by the economic loss doctrine.
 10 The “economic loss doctrine marks the fundamental boundary between contract law, which
 11 is designed to enforce the expectancy interests of the parties, and tort law, which imposes a
 12 duty of reasonable care and thereby [generally] encourages citizens to avoid causing physical
 13 harm to others.” *Terracon Consultants W., Inc. v. Mandalay Resort Grp.*, 206 P.3d 81, 86
 14 (Nev. 2009). In its interpretation of Nevada’s economic loss doctrine, the Ninth Circuit stated
 15 that Nevada is “generally consistent with the principles discernable in the case law of other
 16 jurisdictions.” *Giles v. Gen. Motors Acceptance Corp.*, 494 F.3d 865, 879 (9th Cir. 2007).
 17 According to the Ninth Circuit, “Nevada applies the economic loss doctrine to bar recovery in
 18 tort for purely monetary harm in product liability and negligence cases unrelated to product
 19 liability.” *Id.* The court went on to hold that “Nevada law may also bar recovery for other tort
 20 claims where the plaintiff’s only complaint is that the defendant failed to perform what was
 21 promised in contract.” *Id.*

22 Here, GCM’s negligent trespass claim is couched in the same terms as its breach of
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24 ² Pursuant to the Restatement (Second) of Torts “[o]ne who recklessly or
 25 negligently . . . enters land in the possession of another or causes a thing or third person so
 26 to enter is subject to liability to the possessor if, but only if, his presence or the presence of
 27 the thing or the third person upon the land causes harm to the land, to the possessor, or to a
 28 thing or a third person in whose security the possessor has a legally protected interest.”
 Restatement (Second) of Torts § 165. “The harm may be an impairment of the physical
 condition of the land or an invasion occurring on the land of some other legally protected
 interest of the possessor, connected with his interest of exclusive possession.” Restatement
 (Second) of Torts § 165, cmt. c.

1 contract claims. To illustrate, GCM's breach of contract claim under the Environmental
 2 Agreement states that Chevron "breached the Environmental Agreement by failing to perform
 3 its remediation obligations in a timely, diligent and reasonable manner." (SAC (#16) at 19).
 4 GCM's breach of contract claim under the Lease Agreement also states that Chevron
 5 breached the agreement by "failing to perform its remediation obligations in a timely, diligent
 6 and reasonable manner." (*Id.* at 15). As such, because GCM's negligent trespass claim
 7 essentially states that Chevron failed to perform what was promised in their contract
 8 agreements, the claim is barred by the economic loss doctrine under Nevada law. Moreover,
 9 the Ninth Circuit affirmed this Court's findings that Chevron did not breach any of the
 10 agreements. (See Order (#74) at 5, 7, 10-14; Ninth Cir. Op. (#115) at 2-3). Accordingly, the
 11 Court grants summary judgment in favor of Chevron on the remanded trespass claim.

12 However, the Court grants GCM leave to file an amended complaint for the purposes
 13 of adding a request for declaratory relief that Chevron comply with the Environmental
 14 Agreement as interpreted by the Court and a request for specific performance. Leave to
 15 amend is granted only as to these two requests.

16 Upon filing of the amended complaint, this Court will issue declaratory relief to GCM
 17 and order Chevron to comply with the Environmental Agreement. As noted above, the
 18 Environmental Agreement requires that Chevron

19 at its sole cost and expense, perform or cause to be performed such
 20 investigation, monitoring, and remediation/clean up (the "Activities") of such
 21 motor fuel hydrocarbon contamination or other contamination as was caused by
 22 or resulted from Chevron's retail service station operations and as may be
 23 present on the Station Property and [Restaurant] Property (hereinafter
 24 "Contamination"), and as may be validly directed or agreed to by government
 25 agencies having jurisdiction (collectively "Agencies"), pursuant to applicable
 26 State and/or Federal statutes or regulations. Chevron shall prepare and submit
 27 a formal written work plan for approval by Agencies as part of the performance
 28 of its required Activities hereunder. When the performance of the Activities has
 been completed, Chevron shall submit a final report and request that a No
 Further Action letter (NFA) be issued.

29 Chevron also agreed that it would conduct all assessment, monitoring and clean up, as
 30 required by the governmental agencies, "in a manner consistent with safe operation and in
 31 compliance with the requirements and time frames established by the Agencies."

1 To ensure compliance with the contract, the Court will order Chevron to submit to this
2 Court a final remediation plan approved by the Agencies. The final approved plan must be
3 consistent with Chevron's duties under the Environmental Agreement, must include a
4 monitoring provision, and must include a remediation provision that contains a standard for
5 Chevron to follow and a deadline for which the Agencies will issue a No Further Action letter.
6 This lawsuit will remain open until this Court approves the final remediation plan adopted by
7 the Agencies. The Court finds that this relief is consistent with the Ninth Circuit remand and
8 the economic loss doctrine.

9 The Court further notes that there does not appear to be any need for a jury trial, but
10 finds that a bench trial may be needed to determine the extent of the declaratory relief.

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CONCLUSION

For the foregoing reasons, IT IS ORDERED that Chevron's Motion for Summary Judgment (#132) is GRANTED.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that GCM's Motion to Strike the Motion for Summary Judgment (#138) is DENIED.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that GCM file an amended complaint to add a request for declaratory relief and specific performance within 15 days of the issuance of this order.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that, upon receipt of the amended complaint, this Court will GRANT GCM declaratory relief and order Chevron to comply with the Environmental Agreement.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that, upon receipt of the amended complaint, this Court will order Chevron to submit a final-approved remediation plan, as discussed above, to this Court.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that this lawsuit will remain open until this Court approves the final remediation plan.

DATED: This 4th day of November, 2011.

United States District Judge